## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6667.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1854.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## EVACUATION DAY.

THE CELEBRATION IN THIS CITY. GREAT MILITARY DISPLAY—REVIEW BY GOV. SEY-MOUR—THE VETERANS REPUSE THE MITE OF THE

of the evacuation of New York by the British treops at the close of the American Revolution. Heretofore this anniversary has been passed with neglect; but yesterday the booming cannon from the Battery, the flags streaming from hundreds of housetops, and the long lines of soldiery marching and counter-marching in the streets, spoke plainly that our patriotic fires were kindled anew, and that a day so important in American history as the 25th of November, 1783, was not to go by without a re-cognition. This was the closing scene in the great struggle for American independence. Wash-ington and his forces were entering the city as the English were departing from the Battery; and when the illustrious chieftain of the Americans had reached this place the last squad of Britons were in their boats, leaving their banner nailed at the top of the flag-staff, and this greased, that none might climb it to take that banner down before those who nailed it there were out of sight. In this result of this little bit of enterprise on their part they were very much mistaken. A Yankee his vocation now by "British grease," soon rose to the lion ensign, and tearing it from its place, he left there the stars and stripes, to wave the last adieu to the de

The entire first division of the New York State Militis were on parade yesterday. The Veteran Corps also turned out, and were the main attraction of the day. These men are not mere wearers of uniform, but some, if not all of them, have "done the State some service" in the last war, acting upon the battle field. The old soldiers, whose locks are whitened with time, march as briskly as the youngest of our target shooters, and numbered yes-

In the morning, at sunrise, they fired a national salute at the Eattery, and then marched to the Star House, in Lispenard street, their headquarters, where they sat down to an excellent breakfast, provided for them by Henry E. Riell, the proprietor. The morning meal being Henry E. Riell, the proprietor. The morning meal being over, at 10 o'clock they again formed into line and were executed by the First company Independent Continental Guard, under the command of Capt. E. B. Conlin, down Broadway. They were preceded by a band of music.

While passing down Broadway the sidewalks were crowded with thousands of people, and the Veterans attracted a good deal of attention. They went through Fulton street to Nassau, thence to the Park, in front of the City Hall, where their Commander-in-Chief, General Van Bensselaer, reviewed the corps.

The line of march was then continued up Broadway, again stopping at the headquarters of the corps. Here an ample table was spread, and the veterans and their friends, about two hundred in number, took dinner in the afternoon.

PARADE OF THE 1ST DIVISION.

The display of our citizen soldiery was fine. The day was favorable—the storm of the night before having as warm and lovely as spring. The division line was formed on Broadway, right on Fourteenth street, at two

The French and Irish soldiers particularly attracted attention.

The Twelfth regiment, under Col. Stebbins, paraded some six hundred overcoats, and the National Guard, under Col. Duryea, and a portion of the regiment under Col. Van Buren, and appeared in this dress. It was very attracting, and gave a pleasing variety to the monotomy of a division parade. The City Guard made a splendid appearance, and were specially appleaded along the line of march. In fact, many companies might be specially alluded to in reference to the praise they called forth on the parade. The Old National Guard looked themselves, which is the highest standard they can be compared with.

with.

Thousands of people had gathered on Broadway to see the procession. The moving of the columns being generally expected much before the time, Broadway was crowded before moon by anxious spectators, whose patience and desire to see the soldiers kept them there between three and four hours.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S REVIEW IN THE PARE. In the Park, several thousands had assembled early in the day, the news having gone forth that here Gov Seymour would review the division. By 2 o'clock the entire space in front of the City Hall, may out to the

first chains around the grass plots, was black with peo-ple. It was 4 o'clock before the first notes were heard of the band leading the division, which were received with much satisfaction by the wearled and impatient

with much satisfaction by the weather spassed citizens.
Entering the east gate of the Park, the soldiers passed before the City Hall, being there reviewed by his Exceliency Gov. Sey mour, Mayor Westervelt, and the Common Council. The Governor expressed himself highly delighted with the display of the soldiers, and complimented them upon their soldierly bearing. At 5 o'clock the last campany had passed, and this being the end of the show, the soldiers and crowd quietly dispersed, and Gov. Seymour and table, in carriages, were conveyed to their hosel.

DINNER OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council, as usual upon national heli-ays, gave vent to their patriotic feelings over turkeys and champagne bottles. Other per may have what ideas they please upon th

ple may have what ideas they please upon the best way of keeping up national holidays, the City Father's always give the preference to eating and drinking. To them, there is something rational in sitting down to well filled and tempting dishes, beside which stand the best hock, burgundy and heidsick. In this way, a national holiday is not so had to keep, nor its pottons not so had to take.

At eight o'clock the Common Council sat down to dinner in the City Hall, \$500 having been by them appropriated for this purpose. Alderman Ely, President of the Ecard of Aldermen, presided, and present as invited guests were the various officers at the heads of the city departments, and those to these positions elect. Champagne was in abundance, which brought out some specifics and teasts. Judge Stuart, A. Wakeman Congreaman elect, the Recorder, Alderman Ely, and others were on the floor, and as a matter of course, all made elequent and patriotic responses. Upon such a day they couldn't speak otherwise if they would. Champagne is gasy and eloquent when it once gets te work, whether in a glass bottle, or in the stomach of a gormandiser. This company adjourned about five o'clock, all in the best of spirits, or perhaps more properly speaking, the best of spirits in them. Taken altogether evacuation day yesterday was well got through with.

THE CELEBRATION AT BROOKLEN

to the number of about fifty, and formed into line, preceded by martial music. Two American flags, and a banner bearing this inscript ou:-

..................... VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, OF KINGS COUNTY, NEW YORK.

were borne in front of the company.

The officers, and, in fact, the members generally, com-

ens. They are-

Colonel Abraham Verplanck,
Captain Theophilus Hardenber
Lieutenant Henry B. Williams,
Ensign Harper,
Claplain Rev E M. Johnson,
Surgeon Dr. Porter,
Secretary and Treasurer Samuel Doxey

The dress consisted of citizens' clothes, with a black cockade on the side of the hat, surmounted with the

cockade on the side of the hat, surmounted with the figure of an eagle, beneath which were the figures "1812." Some of the officers were cocked hats, of the pattern worn during the war, and all, officers and members, carried swords.

On taking up the line of march they were greeted with three cheers by the large concourse which had assembled to see them. Their venerable appearance, the patricitie associations which enveloped them, the events they celebrated and the honored positions they occupy in the community as its best members, did not fall to reader the procession an object of regard and sympathy to every citizen.

the procession an object of regard and sympathy to every citizen.

The following was their line of march:—Down Myrtle avenue to Pearl street; down Pearl to Johnson; down Johnson to Bridge; up Bridge to Sands; down Sands to Fulton; down Fulton to Hicks; up Hicks to Orange; from Orange to Henry; up Henry to Clinton; along Clinton to Montague Place; up Montague Place to Court street thence to the Governor's Room in the City Hall.

They entered the Governor's room shortly after 12 o'clock. Upon the platform at the west end were seated the claspiain, Rev. Ewen M. Johnson, supported on hiright by Col. Verplanck and Captain Hardenbrook; on the left by Colonels Dean and Manning, and in front were ranged the members of the company, while in the audience part of the chamber were assembled a considerable number of citizens who came to witness the proceedings.

ble number of citizens who came to witners the proceedings.

The Rev. Mr. Jourson then offered a prayer, briefly prefacing it with some remarks on the propriety of recollecting the circumstances under which they were assembled, the blessings they enjoyed, and casting some thoughts towards those who had been removed from among them. He then proceeded to deliver an address, in which he reviewed the events connected with the evacuation of New York, by the British, in 1783, and referred to some historical facts in relation to the war in which those before him had participated.

After these proceedings had concluded, the Veterans repaired to Montague Hall, where an ample dinner had been prepared for their accommodation. Speeches were made and sentiments were given, and the afternoon passed off to the gratification and enjoyment of all.

During the day the national, State and municipal flags were displayed from the City Hall and other public buildings, from the shipping along the wharves, and from the ferry-boats on the river.

again stopping at the headquarters of the corps. Here friends, about to his deed in number, took dinor in the afternoon.

It had been arranged and was expected that the Veterans would dine in the afternoon, in the Governor's Room, City Hall, the Common Council having made the munificent appropriation of \$100 to provide them with a feast. But the old Veterans have some spirit in them yet, which the Common Council same insult to ask their of the Council of \$100 to provide them with a feast. But the old Veterans have some spirit in them yet, which the Common Council same insult to ask their of the Council of \$100 to provide them with a feast. But the old Veterans have some spirit in them yet, which the Common Council same insult to ask their of the Council of the incurred. The want of forethought and circumspection, especially on occasions of this kind, is very common; but, although the result is to be regretted, the law will not allow it to be escaped. In England there are acts of Parliament which relate e-pecially to some unincorporated companies, and which, in the formation of them, require certain formalities; but here, where the same mecasity for them seems not to exist, the law makes no difference in the manner in which they may be created, from that of private or ordinary co-partnerships. The next question to be considered is, whether the cousent of all the managers was necessary to determine when the publication should be commonced, and the type and other printing materials should be purchased, it is admitted that only two of them acted; but it does not sufficiently appear that the third did not concur; and even granting the applicability to this case of the rule requiring that all the persons to whom a trust is committed must confer and act together, yet I think the very language of the Court, in the case referred to by defendant's counsel, (Downing vs. Rugar, 21 Wen, 178.) may be employed here. It cannot be necessary that all should be corporeally present. The duty is strictly ministerial, and the two must have acted with the consent of the third. Ministerial officers may, in general, depute their powers to one another, or to a third person. Such authority may be presumed: and, if necessary at all, it is proper in this case that it should be presumed. There was a meeting of stockholders after the property was purchased, of which notice was given, and, after duly organizing, they approved of the purchase. The witness does not say that a majority of the members attended; but the contrary does not appear. There is nothing to controver the acquiescence of the company in the management of their sifairs by Heaton and Averill, until after the discontinuance of the publication and the failure of the undertaking. The objection, therefore, to the authority of the asgent

JOHN H. PHELPS FOUND GUILTY AT ALBANY OF MUSTER.—The trial of John H. Phelps for the murder of his wire last April, was brought to a close this morning, after a fair and impartial charge from Judge Harris.

About cleven o clock the jury retired for consultation, and at five minutes past one o'clock they returned.

The names of the jury having been called by the Clerk, the foreman was then asked if they had agreed upon a verdict. He replied that they found the prisoner guilty of the crime with which he was charged—that of murder.

the winds contact. It is to place binness in the selection of a mediator, to bring this part to a city with

The Lord Bishop of Montreal will preach this morning in Grace Church, and in the evening at St. Paul's Chapel.

The Rev. James Scott, D. D., of the Reformed Dutch Church, Newark, N. J., will deliver the fourth discourse before the Young People's Christian Association of the Calvary Baptist Church, Twenty-third street, near Pifth areane, this evening, at 74 o'clock.

Twenty third street, near Fifth areane, this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

The seventh discourse before the Young Men's Association of the South Dutch Church, Fifth are nuc, corner of Twenty-first street, will be preached by the Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D., of Philadalphia, this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

A discourse may be expected this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, L-Mayested place, by the Rev. R. R. Guriey, on the condition and prespects of Africa and our duties to her and her descendants.

On Wednesday, Nov. 15, Rev. Henry M. Person, was ordained, and installed over the First Congregational Church in Springfield, Mass.

Mr. J. L. Lyons was ordained as a missionary, designated to the Spring Mission of the American Board, at Montress, Pa., on the 5th inst. Rev. Mr. Burges, Dr. Forrest, returned missionaries, and Dr. Pomroy, participated in the exercises.

Rev. William McLaren, of the Franklin street church in this city, was installed paster of the Re-formed Presbyterian Church in Fall River, Mass., on the 2d inst.

Rev. James D. Farneworth was installed at Scot-land, Mass., on the 13th. Rev. Mr. Leavitt, of Providence, preached a ser-men at the installation of his brother in-law. Or-stearns, as paster of the church at Amherst College, on the 21st last.

The Rev. George That her was on Thursday last installed pastor of the First Congregational Church in Meriden.

The Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, paster elect of the Pirst German Reformed Church, was installed in Pulladelphia on the 19th inst. The Sixth street Presbyterian Church of this city have given Rev. F. W. Graves a unanimous call to Rev. William Rev. Willi

Rev. William Herrit has accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church in Perry, Ill. Rev. James B. Miles, of Worcester, has been une mously invited to become pastor of the First Ortho dox Church of Charleston, Mass., in place of Rev W. J. Buddington, resigned.

W. J. Buddington, resigned.

Rev. J. L. Spencer, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, in Cinton street, Brocklya, died on the 24th inst. Dr. Spencer, who had been for some time indisposed, was in the fifty seventh year of his age. He was greatly and deservedly beloved by his congregation, and shough there was little of the modern style of attraction about his preaching, it was eminently distinguished by strength of thought, force of diction, and clearness of definition. His efficiency as a pastor secured him the unwavering affection of his people, and his fidelity and conscientiousness in all things compelled the respect and esteem of all who knew him. His funcral will take place at the church, this afternoon. Dr. Spencer was formerly pastor of the Congregationalists in Northampton, and came direct from that place to Brooklyn.

We learn from the Nawberry (S. C.) Section.

We learn from the Niwberry (S. C.) Sentine, that the Rev. Joahua Boyd, a Methodist minister, who had long labored in the ministry, died on the 17th inst., at the advanced age of sixty years. Died, at Johnstown, N. Y., Rev. H. Mair, D. D., of Fergus, Canada West

St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, was consecrated by the provisional bishop on Saturday, 26th inst.

26th inst.

The new house of worship, created by the Orthodox Society in Natick, was dedicated on Thursday last, with the customary exercises.

The Episcopal Church, situated in the lower village of Lockport, was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God on Thursday last.

On the 18th inst., Bishop DeLancy consecrated St. James Church in Buffalo.

The first Free Will Baptist Church in Warwick, near Arnold's Bridge, is to be dedicated on Tauraday, 36th irat. The new Baptist Church on Broadway, in Baiti more, was dedicated on the 23d inst.

RESIGNATION.

The Rev. Henry E. Duncan has resigned the restorship of the church of the Holy innocents, West Peint, and accepted a unanimous call to the retorship of St. Anna's church, Fishkill landing.

ship of St. Adna's church, Fishkill landing.

MISCRLLANEOUS.

A convocation of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, it is expected, will take place on or about the second of December next. They will meet in Baltimore, and have sessions for several days. Subjects of considerable importance to the vital interests of Methodism, will form the basis of their deliberations, whilst it is anticipated to have a missionary demonstration during their stay in Baltimore. The following are the bishops, in the order of seniority:—Rev. Beverly Waugh, residing in Baltimore; Rev. Thomas A. Morris, Rev. Edmand S. Janes, Rev. Mathew Simpson, Rev. Omman C. Baker, Rev. Levi Scott, Rev. Edward R. Ames.

On the 12th instant Dr. Mandeville, who has a contraction of the senior of t

Ames.
On the 12th instant Dr. Mandeville, who has accepted the invitation of the congregation, preached his first sermon in the Government street Presby terian church, Mobile.

Rev. James D. Butler, (formerly of Danvers) pastor of the Second Congregational church in Cincin natti, has received the appointment of professor olinguages in the Wabash college, Crawfordville Indiana. Mr. Butler has not yet signified his accept

Indiana. Mr. Buller has not yet signified his accept ance of the appointment.

Rev. Henry Smith, D. D., President of Marietta College, has been appointed Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, in place of Professor Condit, who has resigned on account of the failure of bits bealth. President Smith has accepted the approximent.

the failure of his health. President Smith has accepted the appointment.

Rev. Zonas Riggs has been compelled in consequence of ill-health, to resign his charge at Worcester, Otsego county. N. Y.

Rev. E. N. Sawtell, of Cleveland, Ohio, has resigned his connection with the Ladies' Seminary is that place, to accept an appointment of the American Seamen's Friend Society at Havana, where he formerly resided.

THE KIDD TREASURE DISCOVERED—A New ConPANY FORMED—MORE GOLD IN PROSPECT.—We inderstand that a party of gentlemen left this city,
on Monday last, on a visit to the vicinity of New
York, for the purpose of recovering a portion, if
not all, the hidden treasures of Captain Kild.
Tradition locates the place where the gold is concealed on different parts of the coast surrounding
the bay of New York; but it seems that this party
have obtained new inspiration as to the precise
spot where the needful is deposited. This reveltion was first spoken of at the close of last week,
when considerable excitement was produced among
those who were in the secret. Great fears were
manifested that the public would be informed of
all the facts connected with the discovery of the
treasure so long hid, and thus deprive them of its
possession. The information is minute and positive as to the place of deposit—the very tree and
the marks thereon, under which it is buried. Nor
is this all. One of the party, upon whom the hopes
of all depend, absolutely saw the bix and perhaps
ingered the coin, more than a year ago, but was
afraid to take it away, in consequence of some supposed inhibition of the law in relation to treasure
trove; or, it may be, of the ghost of Capt. Kidd,
who is supposed to stand sentry over the box and
its contents. The treasures are now understood to
be hidden on the bank of the Hudon, river, near
Sing Sing, and without doubt that neighborhood
has been the a case of considerable information that
Kidd's gold has not been herechood found, they are
what arrivery, if not treplantion, they will approach
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INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

THE DETAILS OF THE CANADA'S NEWS. THE SOULE AFFAIR.

The French Version of the Difficulty.

Mr. Soule Not Allowed to Remain in France.

THE WAR.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

Obstinate and Gallant Resistance of the Russians.

The Bepressed Feeling in France and England.

OPENING OF THE SPANISH CORTES.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH. Important Declaration Relative to the Cuban

> Mare Trade. &c.,

The Canada's mails arrived yesterday afterno and we give the details of the news brought by her.

The screw steamship New York, advertised to leave Glasgow on the 21st inst. for this port, has been engaged by the British government for the transportation of troops to the Crimes.

> Our London Correspo Loxpox, Friday, Nov. 10, 1854.

The Siege of Sebastopol—The City Still Holds Out

- Latest Details—Courobert's Official Diary—
Probable Assault—Oner Pacha—What is He Probable Assault—Once Pacha—What is He About!—The German Powers—The Soult A flar Oficial Explanation in the Moniteur—Opening of the Belgian Chamber—Opening of the Spanish Cortes—Sweden—Miscellaneous Intelligence—Stocks, 4-c., 4-c.

the latest advices received by telegraph, namely, to Nov. 3, the garrison still valisatly defended the place. A general idea prevailed in the allied armies that an a tempt would be made to toke the place by assault. It is even said, in some quarters, that it would have been covisable to have done so immedistrily after the march to Balaklava, when the flussians were still depressed by the defeat of the Alma, and when the south side was still compara-

When we, however, think that Schostopol is the createst stronghold of what has always been consfered ore of the most powerful empires of the world, it is not to be supposed that it can be taken without

We are in receipt of various additional deepatches and private accounts from the seat of war, but only up to the 25th of October, and not including the battle upon that day and apon the 16th, when the Hageish light cavalry is stated to have suffered so considerably from Liprardi's division. The Paris Moniteur publishes a series of documents. The first consists of an extract from a letter from Constantineple, and, if correct, is the latest date received, as it purports to give an account (not official) of the fighting on the 25th and 26th. It states that the batter's absordoned by the Turks had been retaken y the allies. It gives the loss of the English cay the allies. It gives the loss of the English cavalr, at one bundre! and twenty-four men, that of the French much less. It give the total loss of the

English since the siege at four hundred. The Montuer then publishes an official report schastopol from the 1st to the 22d October, and also a report from Dr. Michel Levy, Inspector General of the Board of Health of the Army, and who reports the state of health of the troops to be

ceal the difficulties the bealeging force has to en-ceal the difficulties the bealeging force has to en-counter. Lord Ragian in his last despatch speaks equally plain on the subject. Neither of them de-spair of final success. Both of them render due praise to the Russian garrison for the distermined resistance they show, and the skill displayed in the defence of the city.

You will also find that the tone of the Lor

leading journals has considerably lowered. They are drawing it much milder, and no longer speak of the Rossian soldiers as a contemptible fee; they are beginning to talk of

That storn joy which warriors feel

At formen worthy of their steel.

If the town is to be taken at the point of the bayonet, the carmage will be fearful.

The Moniteur also publishes a notification that orders have been sent by the English and French

governments to Admirals Hamelin and Dundes, ordering the blockade of the Danube to be extended to a general blockade of all the Russian ports of the Black Sea and of the Sea of Azoff.

There are various false rumors in the papers, which I warn you against; for instance, the death of the Duke of Cambridge whilst storming the of the Duke of Campring whise storming the brach, dissensions between the allied generals, &c. the Greeks in London disseminate all sorts of talse rumors, and both here and at Manchester they gave a dinner in honor of Liprandi's advantage on the 25th. This is bad taste, and they will be getting into trouble.

The Russians will soon have a powerfull ally in

the cold and wet weather. On the Danube the the question I am continually asked. Why did he not enter Bessarabia, and by a bold attack on the Russians there make a fa-vorable diversion in favor of the siege, enemy to another quarter? You can answer the question as well as I can. Perhaps he is fertifying his positions for the next campaign. Perhaps the presence of a powerful Austrian army in the Dansbian Principalities makes him wary until Austria abali have declared hereely. In the this position of Anetria is a very unsaid of tory one. But has just ordered an additional levy of the 660 men, and the ordered an additional evolutions, and the National Guard is to Lo Line organ and the National Guard is to Lo Line organ and. It is also binted that Bayarian troops will compy flaly if Austria should deem it necessary to withdraw her troops from the "bardo Venctian territory. It is edu thuk flueses and openly protest against these experienteem and does not openly protest against these experienteem and does not openly protest against these experienteem and does not openly protest against these experience of the result of the measure of the Hararian Ministen. Baron R der Providen, to Vienna. In my last letter I gave you this object of his mission; whether he has an ecoded or not I do not know. No one expects that Anstria will draw the sweet signing Remia just pet.

I learn from Berlin, and from a private source deserving of the highest credit, that a modification has taken place in the ideas of King Producted William. The position Press's now holds is not a finited ing one for a "Orest Power." She in ex-

cluded by the Western Powers from any participswith Austria—she has lost her ascendancy over the small States of the German confederation, and has been compelled to submit to the insult of receiving advice and warning from Bavaria. A change of ministry is hinted at. From Vienna this is partly corroborated. In political circles there it was said say she would join Austria in her propositions to the Diet in the interests of Germany. Nous verrens.

As I mentioned in my last, the Soulé affair is in a certain mapper settled. The various versions which have appeared in the French and English journals have induced the Moniteur to speak out. It says precisely what I told you, that Mr. Soulé is allowed to pass through France, but not to make any stay

The various legislative assemblies and parliaments of Europe are beginning to meet for the despatch of business.

speech. The poor little Queen has very little to say; in fact her speech is an attempt to explain and justi'y her conduct. "I have," she says, "remained faittful to what I promised before God and the world. I have respected, as I shall ever continu to respect, the liberty and the rights of the nation."

From Sweden, we learn that the three chambers hich constitute the Swedish Diet have voted the credits of 2,500,000 rix dollars demanded by the King as a subvention to the fund for maintaining the neutrality of Sweden in the present war. Toure is a fourth chamber—that of the yeomen—where it may still be rejected.

Lord Palmerston and his lady have gone on visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French at St. Cloud. No time has yet been fixed for the imperial visit to London. The band of French Guides has returned to France, much pleased with the hospitality and reception given them in London.
Cruvelli has, it seems, returned to her operatio duties at Paris.

There has been no material alteration in the price of United States stocks this week, and very little business has been done. Messre. Bell & Son give their quotations as under :-

give their quotations as under:

United States 6 per cent Bonds (1862)... 101 a 102

Do. 6 per cent Bonds (1868... 1073/4 a 1083/100.6 per cent loss. (1868... 101.0 a 102... 100... 5 per cent Bonds (1877)... \$11/2 a 823/2 Massachusetta 5 per cent Stg Bds (1868). 101 a 102... Maryland 5 per cent Stg Bds (1868). 101 a 102... Maryland 5 per cent Stg Bds (1868... 90... a 83... Virginia 5 per cent Stg Bds (1858... 90... 90... a 101... Maryland 5 per cent Stg Bds (1858... 90... 90... a 101... 100... 1 The weather for the last two days in London has

been quite cold and frosty, but the sky clear and

Our Paris Correspondence. PARIS, Nov. 3, 1854.

Opinions of the French People with Regard to the Soulé Interdict-Estimation in which the Pierce Cabinet is held Abroad-Mr. Muson put on his Mettle-Affairs in Spain-Ministerial Dissension: O' Donnell Forming a Party in Opposition to Espartero-The Lass of the Arctic-Narrow

Escape of the Pope, &c , &c. The most absorbing question before the gay mende, which is now every day augmenting in the streets and saloens of the capital, is the manner in which America will be disposed to receive the pro-bibition placed on the personal freedom of her am-baseador to the court of Madrid. As I have devoted particular attention to the various discussions which are so constantly occurring, and have had man? opportunities of bearing the opinions of parties inential alike by their station and talent, I shall freely repeat to you the result, even though in doing so I should have the appearance of endorsing emour propre of your readers. But I take an erroneous view of what the HERALD requires in its correspondents, if I do not suppose that it demands from them the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as it appears to them, and not communications prepared and seasoned for particular tastes and desires. Thus it is that the leading journal of America is enabled to form often a more correct and lucid judgment on European affairs opening its leaves freely to evidence of every descrip tion, is able to deliver a judgment often as satisfac tory abread as it is at home.

As from Paris radiates public opinion throughout France, so the circumstance of several American families, distinguished not less by their urbanity, princely expenditure, being permanently resident in the capital, has given birth to an American tone in so lety, which can only be compared to the popularity so largely engrossed by the Russians before the breaking out of the present hostilities. The higher English families, since the communication between the two countries has been so ma terially shortened, have ceased to fix their abode here. During their sojourn, they inhabit hotels, and are continually passing from one country to the other. With the Americans it must of course be principally occupied by them. The consequence is, America is very much where England used to be— that is, she is the rich foreigner of France; and at the same time she is emancipated from all those jealous artipathies which, however hidden, have never cessed to exist towards the Englishman. American citizens, therefore, form an integral portion of the beau mende of France; every door is

American citizens, therefore, form an integral portion of the beau mande of France; every door is
flung wide open to receive them in places not
immediately accessible to the English, and the
geteral French feeling has seemed to be, that
while the good understanding between France and
England might, at any hour, be invaded, that
any interruption between France and America was
impossible. And I repeat, the princely hospitality
and refined manuscus come of the leading families
of the United States, who have purchased freeholds
here and inhabit richly farmined and invarious
bouses has been greatly instrumental in promoting
so desirable a result.

The new therefore, of the peremptory measure
adopted is the Imperial government against one of
American chief officials, fell like a shell among a
party of lades and gentlemen who night have been
peacefully plusticing four miles from Sebustopol.
The invariable countery of the Emparor towards
every American citizen ferhals the supposition that
anything like an affects the supposition that
anything like an affects was intended; but it be
came absolutely no county to revie a the whole has
accounted to the annual to original appointment
of Mr. Scole, and to demice minutely the manager
which from the commencement to the present oventrailing that gentlemen had acquitted himself of the
result of the arguments are and now. Such would
be cut of place in the limited space of a better of this ideal; is a sufficient that I give
you the result. I have, there, found that
result to be full of dispuragement to the government of President Pierre, and of Mr. Marcyle ad-

diated of their own land, and of rechies agint of advanturism, are selected and can forth as the representatives of a great conjur, but that the citizens of that empire will, in a measure take their time free that other that of late the stee overlearing hagaitism, the same valgar impertinence is society, the same bullying propensity, has been gradually evidencing itself in private as in deponants circles, and that foreigness are beginning to stand alon from a people they have hitherst honored for the lofty independence of their character and the nebulity of their actual qualifies. It is for this reason that I flad public o mion deed against Mr. Soule. It enters not at all into his policy, but, as an meividual, it utterly regudiates him. It rays, whatever Mr. Soule above and calculations neight have been on his arrival in Spain, respecting Cuba, or the Stankin government generally, he was bound, in the first piace, and before all, to remember that in his person the high team of a gestleman—lever for one moment but sight of by Washington, the Father of his country—was to be represented; that a rane god eithe Mr. Soule was a most unwise selection, as meetly, but from the quickness of wit and unadoubted takent which that person posstassed, so much common sense might have been expected from him as that he would have acquiexced in it, that by himself and his family, he sought every opportunity of violating good manners, and of quarrelling with these who, under any circumstances, a wise official would have kept clear ci, is here, I may say, universally used of him, and, then fore, that the present proceeding of the French government ought not to be considered in any other light than an individual resentment visited on a Frenchman metamorphosed into an American, improperly appointed to an office which he has dared to make subservient to the promotion of individual pointical opinions, prejudicial to a nation dwelling on the briders of a country which could not be indifferent to his success of alure, and whose policy mus

ministion. What I have written, I have written; the senti-

Summation.

What I have written, I have written; the sentiments expressed have nothing to do with myself, but are such as are tife in the great sources of public opinion here, French as well as American. There is an uppleasant feeling abroad, which, the sooner it is che ke d the better; it is to be hoped that the Pierce administration will not fail to display on this occasion that wise and well directed energy which, while it unholds the bonor of a country, yields nothing to passion or false popularity, and is more intent on the permanent public welfare than its own peruliar idiosyncracy.

The letters which I receive from Spain are of a very unsatisfactory description. The Queen and Espartero don't his it, and the meeting of the Cortes, it is supposed, will produce a grand orasb. O'Dennell is busy making a loyalist party in opposition to the Duke of Victoria; he is greatly indigant that Serrano's speech, of which I gave you an extract in my last, should be passed over, even till the assembling of the Spanish parliament; and it has not been without the most carnest persuasions from his friends, that he has consented to hold office till that great event takes place. From all accounts Spain does not need the interference of a Mr. Soulé, or of any such personage. There is an old adage about a deg baying rone enough; and if Sanie he let alone. any such personage. There is an old adage about a deg baying rope enough; and if Spale be let alone, and Centifertal deficulties go on increasing, Cube will belong to America without any over-zealous

will belong to America without any over-zealous exertion.

The government published this morning some particulars of the great siege which is now going on, dated October 21, simply confirming the short account I gave you in my last. Everything seems to show that the siege is progressing most favorably for the allies. Admiral Hamelin had one of his four aides de camp shot, and narrowly es sped himsel. The French had an accident to one of the powder magazines, and the bombardment from the Ville de Paris, had so tumbled about Fort Quarantine, as to interfere with General Canrobert's operations. But while the destruction to lite bid fair to be awful, the fate of Schastopol was not doubtful for a moment. The reserved manner in which information is given in both England and France is attributed to the terrible carnage which has taken place.

And, taking of carnage, it is right to tell you that France is ringing from end to end with the dreadful details furnished by the Herrald of the awful affair of the Arctic. America would not fall to be gratified, could she express it, by the unaffected sympathy which is everywhere exhibited, and the joy that was shown at the final escape of Capt. Luce. As I said before, there are occasions when all is forgotten but human brotherhood, and the glorious display of feeling which has been exhibited at New York are not less participated in in France.

The Pope went on the 23d to the cld Abbey of

hibited at New York are not less participated in in France.

The Pope went on the 23d to the old Abbey of Trefontaire, to visit the different places which had become celebrated by the old traditions of the church, and to offer up prayers at its flurer sanctaires. On his return he had a narrow escape. The horses of the second carriage, in which were average prelates, took fright at d dastied off at a forfour rate. The coechman was thrown from his seat, and taken to a reignboring hospital seriously injured. The four horses of the Pope's carriage became absenced and it was with great difficulty they could be kept in.

Further Interesting Details Respecting the Sould
Aljair—Qualified Character of the Interdect—
Explanation of the Conduct of the French Covernment—Handsome Testimonial to Mr. Goodvich, our ex-Consul at Paris, from the American

A reply from M. Drouyn de l'Huys to Mr. Musea's protest against the interdiction of Mr. Sould, was communicated to the latter at London on Friday, by Mr. Plats, Secretary of the American Legation

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